

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

R. O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING,  
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TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

## The 'City Hall' Dream

In a recent interview, Supervisor Hollinger was quoted as saying that "the city needs such a building more than anything else," referring at the time to the recommendation of Mayor Lane that the municipality be allowed to discontinue its maintenance of a revolving fund and that provision be made for the raising of a large sum with which to build a city hall.

We are inclined to the belief that Mr. Hollinger spoke without due consideration. There are a number of things decidedly more important to Honolulu than a city hall.

One of the very essential things just now is an adequate street survey, without which practically every street improvement under the district improvement law and under the sidewalk law is blocked. It is a surprising state of things that there are no grade maps for ninety per cent of the city streets, but a fact nevertheless, and without such the sidewalk ordinance cannot be enforced nor can the frontage tax system be put into any wide effect. A proper set of street maps at this time is much more necessary to Honolulu than a city hall.

A very liberal increase in the police force is necessary. At the present time Honolulu is less than half policed. The enlargement of the force by at least as many more patrolmen as are now on the muster roll is something greatly more of a necessity than a city hall.

A proper place of detention for minors awaiting trial is necessary, as well as some improvement in police station conditions whereby women under arrest may be segregated from the men under arrest. Each is more important to Honolulu at the present time, considering our limited revenues, than a city hall.

Street lighting conditions in Honolulu are by no means all that they should be. Honoluluans as a community are certainly more in need of additional street lights than they are of a new city hall.

An institution where orphans of the city may be kept at public expense, or some better financial arrangement made whereby the expense of keeping these proper wards of the city in some one of the private orphanages and homes, is something of immediate and pressing need in Honolulu. At the present time there are babies, whose only offense consists in their orphaned state, under court sentence at the industrial schools, charged with "leading an idle and dissolute life." To remedy this disgraceful condition is a matter of much more importance to Honolulu than to have the city fathers gathering under a frescoed ceiling.

If Mayor Lane and those of his colleagues, who feel that the dignity of the city government requires a costly building in keeping, will only go through the records of the city for the past few years they will find that many things, recognized as essential have had to be done without for reason of lack of funds. They will find that the city has declared itself unable to build the necessary sidewalks along the street frontages of city parks and schools, and thus placed the government under a serious handicap in trying to induce citizens to build sidewalks. They will find that recommendations from the sheriff, the fire chief and the superintendent of the electric lighting plant have been turned down because of lack of funds. They will find that street and road repairing, the repairs of some school houses, the maintenance of indigent sick, the protection of parks and the enforcement of some laws have all been seriously affected by the lack of funds.

At the present time, a magnificent city hall is something worth dreaming over, but the time has not arrived for any serious consideration of the project. The dignity of the city will be better preserved in well paved streets, with proper sidewalks, adequately policed and kept clean than in any structure that could be planned and erected.

## The National Guard

COLONEL JONES, adjutant general of the National Guard of Hawaii, in a communication published elsewhere in this issue, defends the Guard against the criticism voiced in this paper yesterday, in which the scanty turnout in some of the companies was referred to. Colonel Jones supplies, in part, an answer to the suggestion that there is something wrong when the Honolulu companies fail to respond on an occasion such as that of Monday. He explains that the presence of two steamers in port called for the employment on the waterfront of nearly one hundred and fifty stevedores, members of the Guard, but appears to put his finger directly on the important sore spot when he says that one of the conditions operating against the organization is

The attitude of some of our business men, who do not desire to have their employees belong to the Guard, one prominent business man stating: "In employing men I will draw the line against those who smoke cigarettes and those who belong to the National Guard."

It is a pity that Colonel Jones does not feel inclined to let the public know the name of this man. The Advertiser would like to publish it. It is hard to conceive of any prominent business man of Honolulu being so absolutely devoid of community spirit, to say nothing of patriotism, as the one quoted, although there must be such in other places. Otherwise the history of every war would not contain references to embalmed beef, paper-soled shoes, weevil-infested flour and the other weapons of worse than traitorous army con-

tractors, who batten on the corpses of their own nationalities.

However, all the troubles of the Guard are not from the outside. The members of Company D, for instance, are not stevedores, nor have they been compelled to stay out of the Guard because of selfish employers. That company holds all the competition trophies of the regiment. It is the crack, haole organization. Yet, not more than half the members of the company marched on Monday. Some of them watched the parade from the curb. The Advertiser can scarcely be accused of being a hostile critic of the National Guard. It is a friend of the organization which hopes never again to be called upon to criticize in the way that the turnout of Monday made necessary.

Honolulu has been spoken to very plainly by men in high official positions regarding the necessity of maintaining a well trained and efficient militia, and we should know just who amongst our citizens continues to retard the growth of the National Guard. We should know, too, just who within the ranks of the Guard fail to obey the orders issued, as some did on Monday.

When we know the enemies of the home defense and the faithless in the ranks we will not have to criticize again the organization as a whole.

## Considerations of Defense

THE future of Hawaii is undoubtedly being considered by what may be termed the military party of the United States particularly in relation to its usefulness in national defense. Pearl Harbor must be defended, and Pearl Harbor is Hawaii. The safety of the Pacific Coast depends in large measure upon the safety of Oahu, and to hold the key of the Pacific for the Navy the Army is here. But for Pearl Harbor these islands would be regarded as more of a nuisance than a help, so far as the ideas of the militarists go, more a menace than otherwise, chiefly because of the heterogeneous population.

The points of weakness summarized are, an overwhelming number of aliens whose loyalty to American ideals some are prove to question; and what would be actually of greater importance, should war come, the circumstance that the inhabitants of this group of islands do not produce more than a small fraction of their own food supply. From a strictly military standpoint this latter is really the important question. If Hawaii were to be blockaded could the population live on molasses, raw sugar, mynah birds and mon goose until crops of other food materials were produced?

It is the belief of many that the aliens now within this Territory are not seriously a menace to the stability of the government. Newcomer from the mainland are accustomed to so regard them, but those who are well acquainted with these Orientals and who through every day contact know them more intimately, believe that in time of common danger they would as a class be a fully dependable as the equally large bodies of European aliens in some mainland communities.

There are German cities in the United States where at this moment public sentiment is overwhelmingly pro-Germanic. There are English communities where public sympathy is for the Allies. In both instances there is beneath all this sentiment favorable to the land from which they and their forbears came a strong undercurrent of loyalty to the land of their adoption which prevents active participation in any way that would be detrimental to the best interests of the United States.

These same conditions exist here in Hawaii. The Japanese residents of Hawaii are no more of a menace to the peace of the land than are the German residents of Hoboken or the French of New Orleans.

No man except he who has made up his mind to believe to the contrary whatever the evidence presented, can help but be impressed by the spirit of friendliness and cooperation between Occidental and Oriental in this Territory.

Friendship exists officially between America and Japan. Why jeopardize this spirit of amity and friendliness by constant repetition of the bald assertion that the Orientals in Hawaii menace the safety of the United States? That is the way to create enemies when it is friends that are needed not antagonists.

With the bugbear of Oriental invasion and domination disposed of, the economic question of means of subsistence under war-time conditions becomes less acute. There is no necessity for war and only an exceedingly remote probability of it.

Nevertheless we as Americans must prepare for contingencies and possibilities, but not as against any one foreign nation, European or Asiatic, and certainly not as against any nation whose citizens are at one and in partnership with us in working for the advancement and continued prosperity of our common homeland, Hawaii.

Honolulu is singularly fortunate in having had the services of such excellent musical organization as the army bands for the Carnival. In no other city of the Union could last night's splendid band concert been possible except through a large expense and much effort. The thanks of the community are due to the departmental commander who permitted the bands to give their services to the Honolulu public, and to the musicians themselves. Honolulu appreciates all that they have done.

## Cottrill-Haley

WITH the generally expressed regret that the administration at Washington has seen fit to terminate the official life of Charles A. Cottrill, as collector of internal revenue for Hawaii, The Advertiser is in complete agreement. Mr. Cottrill has been singularly successful in making good in Hawaii, despite the double handicap of having arrived a stranger and of being a negro, the first ever appointed to a federal position in these Islands. His appointment was very generally resented, just as today his retirement is even more generally resented. On every point he has distinctly made good—as a courteous official, as an efficient public servant and as a respected and popular citizen. His dismissal can only have narrow political reasons as a justification.

However, as Mr. Cottrill has to go, The Advertiser, with the great majority of the respectable members of the community, is pleased that his successor has been chosen from among the residents of the city and that the choice has fallen to John F. Haley, with whose ability, character and desire to achieve success this paper has an intimate knowledge. Mr. Haley having been an active member of The Advertiser editorial staff for a number of years. Among the various applicants for the position, he was conspicuously the best. That he will be a worthy successor to Mr. Cottrill we have every reason to believe. Our only regret in his nomination—as we take for granted the confirmation of the President's choice—is that it deprives this paper of the services of a valuable employee.

## Are Malihinis Tabu?

THE report that the senate is going to refuse to confirm the nomination of Superintendent of Public Works Forbes will not down, more's the pity, because, so far as can be learned, the one and only objection that has been raised against his holding office is that he is a malihini.

If the Hawaiian senate acts upon that ground it will deserve the severest censure that can be given. Such a vote would be a reversion to the days of Home Ruleism and Wilcox, a turning back of the pages of modern progress in Hawaii.

This Territory would have been undiscovered today but for the malihinis.

With few exceptions, the membership of the senate is made up of men who were themselves malihinis at one time or who are the descendants of malihinis.

Progress, not retrogression, is what we have reason to expect from the senate and it is quite time that it should repeal the absurd provision in our municipal act requiring a year's residence before a citizen may be employed, and not encourage further such legislation by refusing to endorse an official because he may be a comparatively newcomer.

Mr. Forbes has demonstrated his fitness for the position which he has been filling under a recess appointment, and there should be no question over his confirmation. What he can do, not where he has been living, should be the consideration.

## Reversing Old Theories

THE present war is reversing a number of the heretofore accepted theories of fighting, particularly in naval engagements. The submarine, for defense generally and for offense in particular cases, has now become the leading branch of the German navy, and naval constructors hereafter will have to take the underwater striker very much into account.

Heretofore the hull along the waterline has been regarded as the most vulnerable point about a battleship. Now the underwater portion of the hull must be made strong against submarines and the deck must be made strong against shells, because it has been demonstrated that more shells hit the decks than the sides of the ship. This was demonstrated in the first battle ever fought between battle cruisers, the engagement in the North Sea on January 24.

The naval correspondent of the London Globe, in discussing this battle which was fought at long range with the shells reaching the height of some three miles in the curve of their projection, says it shows a weakness of modern battleship construction that the decks were so easily penetrated. The decks, he says, are the weakest and most vulnerable of all the above-water parts of the up-to-date warship.

Another lesson he draws from this battle is that the ship fighting end-on is more likely to be hit than the one fighting broadside to the enemy. "It has been generally believed," he says, "that a ship fighting end-on stands the smallest chance of being hit, but that is no longer the case. The science of gunnery has been brought to such a standard that it is difficult for a competent man to aim off the proper line of fire. That is, he may be depended to send his shells in the right direction. Misses are mostly made by the shell falling short or passing over the target; and it is therefore obvious that the longer the target is, not at right angles to, but parallel with, the flight of the shell, the greater will be the chance of hitting. The effective target presented by a battleship end-on is really much greater than when she is broadside on, besides, in the former position, losing whatever protection might be afforded by her vertical side armor."

The San Francisco fair officials announced that there were 216,077 persons in attendance at the opening day of the big fair. No wonder the Hawaii fair commission thought there should be two janitors for our building. Just think what a lot of mud 216,077 persons could track into the Hawaii Building in a day!

## What Is the Trouble?

THE mayor and supervisors are reasonable men; the city physician is a reasonable man; the directors of the Queen's Hospital are all reasonable men. Now, why cannot these reasonable men get together some place, at some early date, and find out what reason there is for the ever recurring row between the city officials and the hospital management. Surely there is plenty of common ground upon which to meet for the working out of some plan for the common good.

The suggestion that the municipality erect and maintain a general hospital, so long as the accommodations of the Queen's Hospital are not overtaxed, is preposterous, considering all our needs and our limited revenues. But, apparently, there is always sufficient friction between the city government and the hospital directorate or management to keep the idea alive.

Just what mysterious influence always antagonizes the various city physicians and the hospital superintendent we do not know, but it cannot be something that a small injection of common sense will not dissolve. At least, from the layman's standpoint, the time has come to try it.

## Alabama Knows

ALABAMA'S return to the prohibition fold is an event of even greater significance than the going dry of a State which has never had a prohibitory law. Up to January 14, liquor men made much of the fact that Alabama adopted prohibition and after two years' trial rejected it. Furthermore, the wets permitted themselves to believe that the result of the Hobson-Underwood contest last spring proved that the anti-prohibitionists were in the saddle.

As a matter of fact, Alabama's prohibitory statute was lost, as was the senatorial fight, through the tricks and wiles of the liquorites. The wets succeeded in having the legislature of 1911 repeal the state-wide prohibitory law and pass a county option bill instead. The very next chance the people had to express their opinion of such summary proceeding, the legislature of Alabama meeting only once in four years, they saw to it that their lawmaking body was overwhelmingly dry. After experience as a wet State, then as a dry State, and again as a wet, Alabama, all but eight of its sixty-seven counties without saloons under the county option law, puts itself in the dry column to stay put. It is fifteen on the list of prohibition States, and the law takes effect July 1, 1915.

## Again On Tuberculosis

ACCORDING to a Census Bureau report just issued, the death rate in the United States in 1913 was about one-fifth of one per cent greater than in the year before, but for the same years the deaths from tuberculosis dropped from 149.5 in the 100,000 to 147.6. That is to say, the general death rate rose a little, while the rate from tuberculosis fell perceptibly in the same period. Tuberculosis is a disease which has attracted the greatest amount of public attention and the one against which preventive measures have been most vigorous of late years. The people understand the danger, know something about how to avoid it and are treating the prevention of the disease as a public problem. The figures which the Census Bureau gives are evidence that they are succeeding and should give new courage to the fight not only against tuberculosis but against preventable disease of all kinds.

## THE PASSING HOUR

What a pity there aren't divorce-court news censors instead of war-news censors. — Louisville Courier Journal.

A revolutionary effort is being made in Mexico to increase the President's term to six weeks. — Denison (Tex.) Herald.

It will be observed from the market quotations that strictly fresh gold is worth its weight in wheat. — Washington Post.

Other nations will please not attack us before 1920; it will take us five years to get ready. — Philadelphia North American.

There never will be peace in Mexico until the movie men quit following the army of generals around. — Atlanta Constitution.

If it is true that the reelection of Boies Penrose to the Senate cost \$1,000,000, it is pertinent to ask who got swindled. — Chicago News.

The bills to boost every county salary in the Territory are coming along in the legislature, in their regular order, while the absurd proposition to spend a part of the time of the public schools in teaching the Hawaiian language has bobbed up again. Pretty soon we will have all the regular bandedog measures thrown into the committee hoppers and then the legislators can get down to business. These various bills are to a new legislature what the measles and the mumps and the chickenpox are to humanity, apparently the necessary afflictions of early youth, the sooner acquired and survived the better. Some day we will have a legislature of an adult development on the start, and then we can steer clear of the childish ailments that at present afflict us.

## HAMBURG SOLDIER DESCRIBES BATTLE

As Telephone Operator He Got First 'Dope' From German Front at Soissons

(Correspondent of Associated Press.)

BERLIN, February 10.—A Hamburg soldier, who acted as telephone operator in the latest fighting at Soissons, had a remarkable view of the operations from his dug-out.

"My den," he writes, "suddenly became the meeting place for officers, and for several days it has borne the name 'Central Telephone Station of Field Artillery.' The name says enough to explain itself. All orders pass through my wires, giving directions for our artillery fire at important points.

"Outside we hear the wild rage of the battle. Suddenly our dug-out seems to be caving in; stones crumble from the roof; we stop breathing and a terrible pressure in the air seems about to flatten our chests. What was that? The younger soldiers tremble and grow pale, but the veterans give a quick and menacing glance, and the new men who have not been in battle recover themselves and proceed calmly with their work. It was after all only a little ten-inch bomb. The veterans know that it did not fall directly over our dug-out and proceed with their telephone work, knowing that any delayed message might cost much German blood. Meanwhile the tide of battle is turning back and forth.

Details of Battle

"Our infantry is falling back and has lost connection with adjoining troops. The first and third companies of the regiment have disappeared; or 'Height No. —' must be stormed at once.' The first battalion is under a flank fire, its losses heavy, help wanted at once.' The artillery must lengthen its range three hundred meters at once, as it is endangering our infantry.' 'Captain X — has just fallen! Lieutenant S — assumes command.' 'Field artillery must immediately open fire on Height No. —; upon — road and enemy's artillery galloping away.' Two minutes later that road is screened with smoke as our shells fly further and further into the thick masses of men and horses. Horses dash away in a mad panic, and men creep forth from under capized gun carriages and caissons and limp away in search of cover. They nearly succeed, when a little white cloud is suddenly seen, and the tottering figures and everything around are mowed down. That was one of our shrapnels.

"The smoke has cleared away, and our field artillery is shooting at more important game—a field battery in the road, which is now at rest forever. 'Hurrah!' is shouted through the telephone, with the announcement: 'Coffins have been taken completely; also the Height 132' (naming a little fort). Enthusiasm for a moment and then the telephone service goes on with the same zeal and energy. We have had great successes, and not a man thinks of getting his dinner. We only drink black coffee from morning till night, and that is all that keeps us on our feet. The enemies' artillery gradually stops firing, but our fire still more hotly if possible. Suddenly the urgent call:

Run in Wild Masses

"The whole artillery will prepare 'rouv and Vauxrot to be taken by storm.' At two-forty Crony is taken after a hard struggle and occupied by our brave Field-grays. Two hours later Vauxrot is ripe for attack, and is taken by about twenty small losses. Another hour and the glass factory, after having been rightfully shot to pieces, falls into our hands. That was a strong supporting point of the French; and now there is no longer any holding out on their side. Their riflemen run for the Aisne in wild masses and press to cross the bridges for the south bank. Our artillery tears with rapid fire through the disorderly masses. Hundreds of these brave soldiers redon the soil of the native land with their blood.

"Another 'Hurrah!' Announcement from division headquarters that the Kaiser, our beloved Kaiser, has just arrived in an automobile behind our front. Hundreds of telephone lines carry the news into the front battle lines; and our men are no longer to be held on this side of the Aisne is cleared of the enemy."

## HALEY'S NOMINATION PLEASES FRANKLIN

"It is pleasing to hear the many expressions of satisfaction—sincere, all of them—over the nomination of John F. Haley as collector of internal revenue," said Collector of the Port Malcolm A. Franklin yesterday.

"I made no endorsement of Mr. Haley before his appointment, as has been reported. After the appointment was made, I cabled Senator John Sharp Williams to help in the confirmation. "I think the appointment a splendid one and rejoice personally. If there is a man in the world who is happier than I am over the appointment of 'Jim' Haley, I will write him a letter and ask where he gets his 'feelings' from."

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